

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS OF THE EUROPA.

Official History of the Events in China.

Napoleon's Policy in Italy and the East.

ALLOCATION OF POPE PIUS THE NINTH.

THE GREAT EASTERN AGAIN DELAYED.
OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The mails of the Europa reached this city from Boston yesterday evening, with our European flag and letters.

yesterday evening, with our European news and letters, dated in Paris on the 7th and in London on the 8th inst., containing very ample details of the interesting news, telegraphed from Sackville, N. B., published in the Harvard on Thursday morning.

We have private advices, telegraphed from London, to the effect that the Great Eastern would not sail on the 20th inst., as last announced, but would probably be detained until after the middle of November.

A Birmingham circular, dated on the 6th of October, says:—

The letter of our Paris correspondent, given below, will be read with much interest.

Our Paris Correspondence.
PARIS, Oct. 6, 1859.
Termination of the Zurich Conference and Chances of a European Congress—England's Pique at Napoleon's Italian

Policy—Danger to the Anglo-French Alliance—Will England be the Friend or Foe of the Italian People—Victor Emanuel's Annexation Movement—How it is Regarded by the Great Powers—A Struggle in the Legations—Immi-

neni—Position of the Young King of Naples—A Loss to the Sensation Men—The Spanish War with Morocco—The British Look Out for Gibraltar—The Troubles in India—European Forces for China—Napoleon's New Hold on

England—Austrian Reform—The German Confederation—Russian Emancipation and Struggles of the Landlords—Conspiracy Against the Sultan's Life—The Free Press Argument in France—Touching Incident on Board

The Zurich Conference, after having so long attracted the attention of all Europe, and so long deceived the

anxious hopes of those wishing for a speedy solution of the Italian question, is at last about to accomplish something. The Conference will have settled everything, with the exception of the future of the Duchies; this most im-

A few days since Lord John Russell made a speech

which, although somewhat confused, indicates that England will not take part in a Congress, unless assured beforehand that the rights of the Italian people are to be respected. It would no doubt be a grave complication of

the present troublesome state of affairs were a Congress held at which France was represented and England not. It would seem to foreshadow the dissolution of an alliance that is of paramount influence and that really guarantees

the prosperity of both nations. But a Congress must be held soon. And no doubt exists in our political circles that one will take place, whether England joins in its deliberations or not. It is evident, from the tone of the

leading London journals, that pique is at the bottom of this apparent hesitation on the part of the British Cabinet. A soreness exists from the fact that the Emperor Napoleon undertook the Italian war without waiting for the

decision of England's tortuous policy, and also that he signed the Villafranca treaty without informing the English government that such was his intention. All these rapid and determined moves rather demonstrated

that England's influence, once so great and paramount, was on the wane, and so now England would like to play on and off ere she consents to a Congress. But while so doing she runs great danger of being jilted. A spice of

coquetry is sometimes pleasing; too much is never useful and often dangerous.

England's diplomats have ever represented her as the real friend of the Italian people; but still no one can

deny that her Derby ministry was Austrian in its tendencies, and now there seems a disinclination to assist the Italians in this their hour of great need. Why should England ask for guarantees before she sends her repro-

representatives to the Congress? Let them take part in its deliberations, and then and there support the real interests of the people in question, and strenuously defend them from the machinations of those who might evince a desire to

wrong them. This is England's true rôle, and it is a much more dignified one than demanding beforehand things not to be granted and then keeping aloof from a Congress. The Italians will end by looking upon the English as their

It is a hard matter to assert how affairs in Central Italy will end, and all agree that the Congress will have a

difficult task before it. In the first place, we find the people of Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and also of the Legations annexing themselves, in fact, to Piedmont. They have joined their postal and telegraphic

lines, have assimilated their customs dues and taxes to those of Sardinia, have appointed all their officers in Victor Emanuel's name, and caused them to take an oath of fealty to his Majesty ere going into office. They display

upon their standards the arms of Savoy, stamp their public documents with these arms and head them with these words: "In the name and by the authority of Victor Emanuel King elect." In fact, and to all purposes, they are duly annexed. The King of Sardinia permits in si

lence these demonstrations; he does not accept, but he does not refuse the annexation. He, in his replies to the deputations from the Assemblies of Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and the Legation accepted conditionally the annexation of these countries to the Kingdom of Sardinia. Much

anxiety had been expressed here to know how his Majesty would answer the demands of the Legation for the Pope is by no means decided on giving up these provinces; on the contrary, his Holiness has, at great expense, got together some eight thousand troops, who are, it is supposed, to attack the people of the Levant, as soon as a sup-

King Victor Emanuel, in his answer to the Legation, protested as to his respect for the Pope, but he also in the clearest manner made known that he fully appreciated his position as the defender of Italian nationality and independence.

It is evident that the great Powers of Europe are adverse to the increase of the Kingdom of Sardinia, which is already so much enlarged by the addition of Lombardy. But how else can the question be settled. There is no

chance for the re-establishment of the Princes that were so short a time since carrying arms against the Allies, and besides, the people have now so expressed, or as I might say, have carried out their desires for annexation with so much firmness, that the great question will be who shall force them to recede back to their former condition.

The affairs of the Legations complicate the Italian question in a singular manner. The citizens of Bologna have pronounced the Pope's temporal power over them a ended, and they have, like the people of the Duchies, adopt-

His Holiness Pius IX. has refused decidedly to adopt the measures for reform that were presented to him by the Duke de Grammont, French Ambassador at his Court,

in the name of the Emperor Napoleon, consequently no count could be put upon the support of France in his coming struggle with the army of the Legations. St. Peter's successor seems determined to drown in blood all opposition to his will, and excommunications are to be thundered

tive at the Papal Court has received his passports, and is at once to return to Turin. But the Pope is as yet obliged to keep his wrath within bounds, for he has only succeeded in getting together some 8,000 troops, while the forces of the Legations amount to 15,000 men. This

disparity of numbers somewhat damps the ardor of Cardinal Antonelli for the fray; but this counsellor of the Pope is determined to have a row some way, and so he is manœuvring to bring the young King of Naples into the quarrel.

Francis II., we are now told, to meet the Pope at some city to be chosen for that purpose, and there he will present to Pius IX. his Queen. This presentation is but a pretext. Large numbers of soldiers belonging to Naples are moving near the frontiers of the Legations, ostensibly to protect Ancona a town near the front-

ter, which has on several occasions been the scene of serious troubles. But it is supposed that there is an intention to give aid to the Papal forces. This will not, however, be successful. The army of Central Italy, including the forces of the Legations, Tuscany, Mo-

dena and Parma, number 40,000, and if necessary, will meet any army that attacks any portion of Central Italy.